vance of the enemy along the platess by the big tree toward time, penetrate into this country. Even the subsequent victor e Anstrian right and recover housing more unablady, but it exists Allies were very indequally understand time. The compaign of all was only known as a continuous form of the tree and continue of the internal continuous battle in and chair Service, in which in a continuous products of the tree and continuous form of the A WEDGE PORCED INTO THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

games.

A wedge, growing it ader and driven in more deeply every instant, was forced into the very body of the Austrian army, separating it at the heart end dividing its left and contert from the rigot. The troops in the center and left are dismayed at hearing the enemy's guns in their rear, and are soon exposed to the first which most of all destroys the somio of soldiers already shaken by surprise. The right, previously broken up and discomfied herr toward the Prague round in something like confusion and spread larm among the reserves of the center and left. The regular lines of the celumas below are gradually bulling out and are at last swallowed up it disordered multilude. Officers gallon about trying to restore order. Some regiments hold together though they are losing men in being every instant. The left wing is arrested in list onward tryogram. The Prosidan gen't in front of them and on the center, seeing their enemy waver, throw their battelions against them, and encourage their artiflery to fresh efforts, but the formidable Austrian cavalry prevents any hasty or enthulsate demonstrations on the part of the Prussian right, whom ling continued fighting and bravy losses must have somewhat esservated.

Even yet there was hope for the Austrians! There on the Prussian from wheeled a force of horse with which a Murat or a Kellerman, or a Sciellitz could have won a battle and saved an empire. There, still unshaken, were at least 50,000 men, of whom scarcely one had ever fired a shot. The indomitable Austrian art flery still turned hundreds of hundreds of though failure would have been a supreme deed fifter such a force to accomptish or to persia in attempting. And there were no natural obstacles visible from the tower to a grand charge. The Prussian risht separated from its center and left, would have been roiled down into the valley among the Austrian and therly crushed, and the Austrian center and left, would have been roiled down into the valley among the Austrian and therly crushed, and the Austrian center

total total contents of emperous, warriors and statemen were the the the last forever. The genius of the Pressian was in the ascenda t.

The spirit of Bismark or bis genius ruled the battle-field. While the Austrian, was heatating the Prussian was acting. The lines of dark bine when came in sight from the right teemed from the val-s below as if the earth yielded them. They filled the whole background of the awful picture of which Klum was the center. They precised down on the left of the Prague road. In square, in column, deployed or wheeling hither and thither—ever where pouring it showers of deadly precis on—penetrating the whole line of the Austrians, still they woull not fouce insurationate men, ready to die, if they could not more. At the side of the Prague road the fight went on with incredible vehence. The Austrians had still an immense force of arrillert, and although its concentrated fire swept the ground before it, its effect was lost in some degree by reason of the rising ground above, and at last by its divergence to so many points to answer the enemy's cannon. Many Austrians must have fallen by their own artillery. Once an Austrian column, separating itself from the great multitude below, with leveled bayonets, led by its officers in the front waving caps and sabers, went straight at the wood around Klum and dreve back the Prassian Tiralicurs, but were stagred by Fafal Voiceys of masketry. Their officers were all killed or wounded. They fell sulled by beach, Down came the Prussians, but they were received on the bayonet point and wish clubbed maskets, and were driven back to the sheliter of the wood, and some were carried of prisonets in the retreating column. Indeed, handfine of Prussians were coming into the town behind us all the day, showing how close the fight was, and a considerable body of the 27th Regiment, with some officers, are now in the Grosser Klug.

Chesta and Visa were now burning, so that from right to left the flames of 10 villages, and the flashes of guns and muskety, contended w

Leittomischi, July 5.—All night the Austrian arms, or what is left of it—still a prodig ous host—has been pouring through this town and still pours on. Camps are formed all along the road, and efforts are made to reform the regiments, which are aided by the men, asxious is all cases to get under their colors again. Count Menadorf has just arrived, and is now walking upand down outside the humble inn where I am quartered speaking to the soldiers, and giving the weary, footsore men little g fas of money to get food and to-bacco. As yet there are no orders I om beadquartogs to move, but directions have been issued to send all the railway refuls g stock down south, and the scations at Bönnisch Trüsma, whither we wanted to ro, is declared unsafe, and is closed and abandond. Such a sicht as Leitomsch and all the woods as I am told for twenty in its around present would be worth a pigrimage on masse of all the Royal Academy.

ZWITAL—4 p. m.—Justarrived; town fol of a Elitera baggare, and wounded. All the trains taken up for the latter. No trains for passexiers. The last entires and carriages are leaving for the south (Bitlim), which is, 5 miles away. There are no post-horses on the road, we have. Just as I was about to take the chance of our own tired borses, worn out by repeated marchings, being able to drag us to Bitling. Professor Dimercioher, the great Viennese surveon, came as dess et machine. He wanted a carriage to go to headquarters, and had none, but he offered to let me and my companing to down in a train full of wounded men and surgeons just about to start for Britan if we would loud him the correspond horses and driver. The barrain was struck. It looked web.

July 6, 4a. m.—Alas! Here we are ils miles from Zwittan. We have been tracking if at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and the train will not get into Bitlim till 90 elooka m., if even the early all the rain will not get into Bitlim till 90 elooka m., if even the narrain was struck. It looked web.

Bitling, July 6, II a. m.—As our train was shunted to all orrespondence of The London Times.

LEHLTOMISCHI, July 5.—All night the Austrian

or identified in interpreted engagement. We have to be in the tien, that the balance is in favor of majorn warfars. It is possible to the possible to the instance of the possible to the instance of the inst

appeared, whether in Principles and Server Principles has a mark's greatest wise, and favoring the very plant in Nassas, the same a verying result has been achieved; the same in Versia lave gone down before her like the university rejected with virtuous herror.

Principles who same a verying result has been achieved; the university rejected with virtuous herror.

Principles who same a very plant in the university rejected with virtuous herror. in Nassas, the salin is verying result has been nearest, the enemies of Prassis is see goor down before her like the infortunate Kaights who encountered the golden lance of Alstofs, and if America has offered a counter resistance it has only been to incur more signal reverses and more breathing to has only been to incur more signal reverses and more breathing in has only been to incur more signal reverses and more breathing in his one man is multiplied by three, boths fair to readjost the present, and permanently affect the future destiny of Europe. Nothing is told more remarkable in history than the fact that Prassin has been allowed for so many years to have in Europe at least a monopoly of the breech-loading tifle. The case with which this weapon quelled the insurrectionary morement in Baden 16 years ago was noticed at the time, yet, strange to say, as being thought the leason worth remembering. The very Anstrians who stood by two years ago and saw the need legan do the same fearf I execution upon the Danes as it has just done upon themselves, weat home baving learned softang by their experience. Italy, desirous above all things of an efficient army, and meditating from the very first moment of her united existence a campaica against Austria for the recovery of Venetia, neglected this simple means of giving herself a superiority over her autagonist. We, possessing an army small in numbers, but very choice in quality and therefore requiring more, perhaps, than any one else the appaiances needed to multilly the number of our a liters, have been equally remiss, and have not found a liters, have been equally remiss, and have not found in our vest military expenditure a few hundred thousand pounds to make the troops we make really effective; and France, which aspires to the first military power of the continent, finds herself in this moment of trial just as supervided as the rest of Europe. The advantage which Prassis has thus fauly and honoraby attained by better judgment and more certeal experiment is, of cours

The following calendar of events, published in the M.morial Diplomatique, shows with what rapidity great military results are achieved to the present day:

JUNE 14—Federal execution decreed by the Germanic Diet, JUNE 16—E-try of the Prussians into Leipsic, Giessen, and Caseel. Occupation of Löben.

JUNE 17—Entry of the Prussian Gen. Vogel into the Hanoverial control.

resia: capita).

JUNE 16—Occupation of Marienthal, Ostritz and Lanbon, in
Schemin, by two Prassian regiments, and occupation of Berntadt by Prussian cavalry. Occupation of Dresden by the Pressions.

June 19-Evacuation of Fort Wilhelm by the Hanov read June 19-Evacuation of Hanan made prisoner. Cay by

troops. Prince William of Hanau made prisoner. Cavary encounter between the Austrians and Prussians upon the Rum-

prg road.
JUE 22:—Nixdorf occupied by 7,000 Prassians.
JUER 21:—Occupation of Ramburg by the Prassians.
JUER 21:—Armistice between the Hanoverian and Prussian

pd. 1.

JUNE 18—Action near Trautenau. The troops of Prince Froerick Charles engaged near Munchengratz.

JUNE 29—the Hanoverian army surrendered at discretion.
Conture of Ginchin by the Pressian army.

JUNE 30—Actions at Kort, tear Turnen, and at Chwalkowitz between Kalla and Könskof. An Austrian army corps under Gen, Charletinias compelled to retire upon Köning. 3.2.

JULY 1—Action at Gitschin.

JULY 2—Arrival of King William at Gitschin. Junction of the Crown Prince's army with that of Prince Frederick Charles.

The control of the co

Prussian self-reliance, which has been considerably

Prussian self-reliance, which has been considerably strongthened by the events of the past work, is also extelled in the efficient Gazette.

"The laured wreaths with which we adorn the helmets of our brothers in arms, the living as well as the dead, have a solemn significance. Europe was surprised at finding our army studiently vindicating the honor and mission of the country. Surrounded by enemies both avowed and secret, the same time, and a secret, the same time and the earner of war at one and the same time. An army of young warriors, it confidently altacked the formidable colosses of Austrian veterans, arrayed on battly-fields chosen by the Imperial Generals themselves. The result is in the month of every one. Europe, in comman with ourselves, awards her meed of praiss to our troops. But more preg ant than the praise bestowed upon the courage of our men and the satifful intelligence directing their movements is the fact that the kingdom of Prussia, theorenter and owner of this service ablearmy, has arain proved the solidity of her structure and the triadity of its institutions. The State, which for the list 50 years has been at the head of the intellectual and material development of Germany, and, besides taking the lead in science, art, and manufacture, by its armies insured the peace of the Coefederacy—this State has again prived to its enemies and traducers that on it are founded the pillurs of the German future. By their death on the bat 1-field thousands of mute witnesses have borne evidence to the truth that we Prussians are the nerve and muscle of pelitical life in the center of Europe. They have demonstrated, too, that the principle of monarchical coverament is alive and firmly rooted in the old from frame-work of our State. It is the ell Prussia of times long gone by, whose colors protect our King and Commander-in-thief in the midst of a hostile country. With the existence of this old Prussia the welfare of Germany has been ever identified, and on it depends the future of the entire nation. May Hea

# Correspondence of The London Times. Berrin, July 8, 1866.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Berlin, July 8, 1866.

There is no better aid than a run of good luck in war. A further accession of silies has accrued to Prussia. The Sondershausen, Oldenburg, and Hamburg Parliaments have ratified the treaties scaling their adherence to the Bismark processing of Federal reform. The Brunswick and Bromes troops wil plan the Prussian armies in a few days. In Clienburg, Brunswick, Deasan, and other copuels of northern States, subscriptions have been opened for the support of the Prussian hospitals. The Prussian soldiers have been entered to sints Hamover officers as formerly, as there is so deniet that the latter wish to be on as friendly a facting with thur northern companions in armons they were before the week's final estrangement.

Today a solemn service was performed in the Protestant of arches of the country to return thanks for the victory of Königgis z. The Queen and Princesses attended the Donkirche, whose famous choir easig lymns of prasse. At the conclusion of the service a sairo of 101 gues was fixed in the equate in final of the palace.

Vesterday 148 choirs cases were reported, 71 of which forminated fully on the same day. The total of cases in Re ling since the outpreak of the epidemic is 5x5; total of deaves, 316.

Bayaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Nassau and Hessian plen popularies have not at Munich to prepare a new Zellvenn among the Senthern States in case the old and more comprehensive union of the same name be not revived after the ar As Senthern Germany cannot afford to have the North Jerman market, it is very improbable that, whatever the po-

## OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE. GERMANY.

SURRENDER OF THE HANOVERIAN ARMY-BATTLE OF LANGENSALZA-BATTLES IN POHEMIA-TOTAL DE-PEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS-AFFAIRS ON THE RRINE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Rapien Babien, Thursday, July 5, 1866.

called into action to annihilate space and time, and to make and rot one unintercrited encarement. We note to find a consequence of the first a consequence of the first and are to find a consequence of the first and the first army corps had to fight up hill util filey at longth succeeded it carreing Statitz, and driving the Prussans in the direction of Königiakof. Never was a battle fought with more intense bitterness, of feeling on both sides; One regiment of Austrian cuirassiers literally cat to pieces three regiments of Prussian infantry. Some of the battalions did great execution with the bayonet, and with their clubbed muskets. Soveral of the neighboring villages were wrapped in flames. Ninety pieces of artiflery, on the Prussian side, were in operation at once. In many places, the battle was a regular hand-to-hand tight. Every Prussian regiment took a stand of colors from the enemy. the battle was a regular hand-to-hand aght. Every Prussian regiment took a stand of colors from the enemy. Both sides evidently fought like tigers, and the carnage was terrific. The Prussians, though claiming the victory, admit a loss of about 5,000 men, including a large number of their bravest officers. The Austrian loss cannot be estimated at a much lower figure. According to the latest accounts, the first army corps of the Austrians, and the Saxon army corps were forced to fail back in the direction of Königsgrätz on the 30th of June, while the Prussians were making successful progress in Bohemia. On Tuesday, July 3, we have the telegraphic account of a battle on the road between Königsgrätz and Josephstadt, which was at first favorable to the Austrians, but after a severe conflict of eight hours resulted in a decided Prussian victory. The Prussian loss was about 15,000. During the week the Austrian loss is estimated at over 40,000.

Affairs on the Rhine, which have been comparatively quiet until within a few days past, appear to be coming to

Affairs on the Rhine, which have been comparatively quiet until within a few days past, appear to be coming to a crisis. The railway and steamboat communication has been suspended, and in many places the rails have been torn up. The postal and telegraphic intercourse by the usual routes is cut off between Stuttgart, Frankfort and other cities of the Confederation, and the Prussian Province on the Rhine. Bingin is completely in the power of the Prussians, whose outposts extend to Kempton. On Saturday night an attack was fully expected on Mainz, the seat of the principal fortress of the Confederation. The Prussians threaten to be in Frankfort within a week. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Confederate army corps, Prince Alexander, have been removed from Frankfort to Freidberg, a little town in the vicinity, on the railway to Giessen.

An admirable provision for the care of the soldiers wounded in battle is found in a separato corps detailed for that purpose. It is commanded by an officer of high rank, and is furnished with a complete equipment of everything necessary to the effective discharge of the Good Samaritan duty with which it is intrusted. In the Confederate army the corps is distinguished by a white badge, with a red cross, instead of the national colors of black.

Samartan duty with which it is intuisied by a white badge, with a red cross, instead of the national colors of black, red and gold. A similar corps is attached to the Prassian regiments, and accomplished excellent service in the recent bloody conflicts.

## -PUBLIC OPINION-PROSPECT OF PRACE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Baten Banes, Eriday, July 6, 1866.

The lotus-eaters of beautiful Baden were pleasantly aroused from their dreamy repose yesterday by the anaroused from their dreamy repose yesterday by the announcement of a telegram from Paris, which long before this has made the tour of Europe. Every recent step of Austria has been attended with signal disaster. The crowning battle on the 3d, of which the details have not yet been published, appears to have crushed out all heart and hope. Gen. Benedek telegraphs to the Emperor that the ammunition got damp, and they were compelled to yield to the terrible execution of the Prussian needle-guns (brech-loading rifles, not even of the most approved construction). But it was not merely that they were unable to keep their powder dry that the Austrians lost the day. There are not wanting strong suspicions of treachery on the part of several of the leading Generals, three of whom have already been arrested on the charge and sent to Vienna for trial. Benedek himself is not free from censure, and, if not guilty of treason, he has at least lost his reputation for military capacity. The Austrian ranks have been thinned by frequent desertions, especially among the Italian recruits in whom even the rigor of Austrian discipline has not been able to quoneh the fires of patriotism. It is no wonder that the Emperor Francis Joseph found himself in a dilemma, and despaired of relieving his ruined fortunes. It must be a bitter repast of "humble pie" that he is now forced to cat. He fully accepts the ideas of Louis Napoleon expressed in the fiamous letter of June 11 to Drouyn de Lhuys, offers to place Venetia at the disposal of the Emperor histens to accept the overtures of Austria, and at once proposes an armistice to the Kings of Prussia and Italy. Whatever may be the result, Louis Napoleon will doubless get a large slice of the loaf, and butter his broad on both sides. The effect on the Germans in this vicinity is certainly exhibarating, though they have suffered too many disappointments to be confident, much less sanguine. Everybody sighs, for peace. The war is detested as the game of politicians, and it is a hard task to German go ouncement of a telegram from Paris, which long before

umphast over the subordificate sovereigniles, as the Amer-ican Constitution did after its first great trial and test in

the days of Hamilton.

THE GERMAN FLAG.

the same that does duty in Turner processions, wherever beer is dronk, the Black-Red-and-Gold, is a token not to be altogether lost sight of in these violent times. Linears over the half of the German Diet at Frankfort, and fair hand; everywhere are engaged, in pursuance of a requisition made by Prince Hesse, commander of the Eighth Corps, at furnishing the national colors. The banner represents that which does not exist-except in the hearts of the people—a national parliament, with power to maintain and enforce its dictates. Is it not significant that both Austria and Prussia have been trying to outbid each other in offering to bring about this universal desideratum if Thus an advanced inberal sentiment evidently exists, and it has shown itself powerful and respectable enough to command the obeisances of the rival fendalists who at present show hatred only toward each other, while their real enemy is waffing for a fair opportunity to calyoke itself quietly of them. The Germans and the Italians were the steadfast friends of America in her contest with Slavery; therein i see sufficient evidence of a popular, irresistible tendency of those nations toward broader and more humane political institutions.

There was something which to me seemed rememble in the days of Hamilton.

resistable tendency of those nations toward broader and more humane political institutions.

There was something which to me seemed romantic in the account of the blind King of Hanover and his heir the Crown Prince, in the midst of their faithful army, marching unwillingly out of Hanoverian domains under the pressure of threat and invasion from an overawing, powerful neighbor, leaving the capital in haste, citizans hitching themselves to cannon to help off with them, striking south along the most defensive route, lingering affectionately about the boundaries, moving hither and thither teatoid the foe, stills refusing to quit the southernmost end of the kingdom, though they might have been safe in the Bavarian camp a few miles further south, finally attacked by a powerful force at Eisensch and gloriously harling it back in a bloody battle; the next we hear ovewhelmed with numbers, and captured compasse.

In to-day's papers King George is reported to have arrived at Frankfort, having been released by his captors with the permission to stay or go whithersoever ne pleased, so it was not in the Kingdom of Hanover.

King John of Saxony knew better than any other potentate or ruler in Europe what was to be feared from Frussias's invidious designs, and like Massachusetts kept his powder dry, moreover greased his transportation axless and put his arsenals on wheels; therefore was not surprised by the advance in the night time of the Prussians into his dominions, and retreated regularly before them, taking good care to keep ahead of him the crown jewelry and treasures, which arrived in Munich one line morning done up in a multitude of ordinary barrels and boxes distinguished with sublimely large red seals.

At the instant of the first hostife crossing of Prussian troops into Saxon territory, Bismark and a party of "Yunkers" (literally young men, but politically in Prussia the so-called feudsi party, being in communication with the army by telegraph, celebrated the event in the spartment of the Minister with boisterous "H

cherklang."

THE NEWSPAPERS

are queer little miserable sheets, compared with the American; size 1x2 feet to 5x10 inches. Telegraphic arrangements very limited, and the dispatches sedem longer than a verse or two in the Testament; nearly always one to three days behindhand. When an important event or battle occurs, you frequently hear it talked about on the street before you can find any paper containing the facts. As to details, they never come, except in a few good papers like the Augsburg Algemenne-Zettung.

At the publication offices there are queer sights. Was news of course attracts crowds. I magine a narrow street and 200 people showing each other lussily toward a little hole 10 inches square in an iron shutter, through which the business man of the concern leisarchy sells his editions. There is no noise nor bustle; the crowds are not violent, though persistent; in point of fact, may be called soft, as they are generally composed half or two-thirds of plump young women, who, in the absence of carriers, come regularly with cardis to jot their tally on. As for cries "Here's the Newster Nachrether" or "Grosse Schlacht," &c., you never hear a word of the kind. In the neighborhood of an office a boy will sometimes offer you a paper in an underlone, with an air as if he had stolen it; he never has more than two or three to sell. A New-York newsboy rushing up the Burg or Wein Strasse under the inflaence of a fresh battle would surely create the most lively consternation.